

Chicago Negro Population

Still Increasing Rapidly

CHICAGO — (AP) — The constant influx of Negroes from the south is rapidly driving Chicago, once the city of hopes and dreams for Southern Negroes, toward a saturation point, which according to the Commission on Human Relations, the official agency for abating racial tension, will bring about "the most dangerous and serious problems in human relations in our city."

Chicago now has a Negro population of 400,000. The 1940 census showed 282,244. Last July the number had jumped 38 percent, or to 390,000. In 10 years, it is expected that the total will be somewhere in the neighborhood of 500,000. Negroes are living in 36 of 39 police districts in the city.

Negro families are spilling over into white neighborhoods since there is no room in the ghetto areas for them. In some neighborhoods the expansion is orderly and both races live in harmony. In others, friction is intense.

TENSION CASES.

Racial tension cases reported last year included 38 attacks upon individuals, 26 cases of arson and bombing, four of suspected arson, 39 stonings, seven of other vandalism and three crowd demonstrations.

The dangerousness of the situation was viewed three years ago by the commission, when it pointed out that "the general housing situation in Chicago is of crisis proportions and for Negroes, it is catastrophic.

"Lack of housing lies at the base of the most dangerous and serious problems in human relations. Unless more homes are provided, no one, regardless of good will or police power, can check the social conflicts which are inherent in this situation."

"No words strong enough can be found to arouse Chicago to the need for facing this problem and solving it."

HIGH LIFE EXPECTANCY

City's Population Rise Tops Centers in South

Atlanta's population is increasing more rapidly than that of most Southern cities, but it is failing to reproduce itself by one-third each generation, Prof. C. A. McMahan, of the Sociology Department at the University of Georgia, reports.

McMahan recently completed a demographical study of Atlanta as a dissertation for his Ph. D. degree which he will receive in June from Vanderbilt University.

The study indicates that Atlanta's population is replenished by migration to the City—mostly by Georgians and other Southerners.

Although Atlanta's death rate is expected to increase because of the large number of Atlantans of advancing age, the City has a low infant mortality and a relatively high life expectancy in comparison with other urban centers.

Other findings of the study are:

1. Atlanta has more women per man than any other large city in the country, with a ratio of 100 to 85.5.

2. Atlanta has more married people than comparable cities. But there is a high concentration of widows here, with five widows to every one widower.

3. The white population reproduces itself to a greater extent than the Negro.

4. Atlanta has an unusually high proportion of women in domestic service. One reason cited was that Negro men migrate northward, leaving the women to support themselves — largely in domestic service.

5. Atlantans are predominantly Protestant, with the Baptists having the greatest number.

6. The life expectation at birth for Atlantans in terms of years is: 59.4 for white males; 66.6 for white females; 43 for Negro males; and 48.0 for Negro females.

McMahan's dissertation is a descriptive, statistical analysis of population. Sources for the research limited to the corporate limits of Atlanta included official U. S. Government publications, records of the Atlanta Health Department and the State Bureau of Vital Statistics.

WINDY CITY NEGRO POPULATION TOPS 400,000 SAYS AGENCY SURVEY

Blacks Spilling Over Into White Neighborhoods From Southside Ghettoes

26 CASES OF ARSON AND BOMBING

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NEGRO POPULATION

OF PHILADELPHIA IS PLACED AT 327,250

Philadelphia, June 23 (Special).—The Negro population of Philadelphia has risen to 327,250, or 15.4 per cent of the total, according to the estimate made by Leonard A. Drake, a chamber of commerce economist.

Drake said a survey based on permanent registration rolls showed that the post-war increase in the Negro population has been almost as impressive as the rise during the war years, when industrial demands attracted thousands of Negro workers to the city.

"The colored population of Philadelphia is growing at a considerably faster pace than the white," Drake reported. "From 1940 to 1948, the Negro population has gained 76,000 and the white 117,000—or by 30 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively."

YEP, 14,460,000

NEGROES IN U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI)—U. S. Census Bureau statistics say that the Negro population of the continental U. S. has increased by approximately 1,594,000 since April, 1940. There were 2,865,518 Negroes in the U. S. in 1940. This number had risen to around 14,460,000 in July, 1948. (Editor's note: There are at least one million Negroes in Harlem, one critic estimated. The national figure should be around 27,000,000 to be correct.)

about 131,000 in 1947, and about 177,504 in 1947. Other nonwhites increased from 60,000 in 1940 to about 90 percent. By the commission, when it pointed out that "the general housing problems in human relations in Chicago is of crisis proportions and for Negroes, it is catastrophic."

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Census Reveals Population Increase

15-49

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) a year, while the average annual rate of growth for the white population was about 1.2 per cent, a quarter period was at an average annual rate of .16 per cent in including American Indians, Japan 1940 to about 87,000 in 1947. Other nonwhites increased from 60,000 in 1940 to about 90 percent. By the commission, when it pointed out that "the general housing problems in human relations in Chicago is of crisis proportions and for Negroes, it is catastrophic."

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DEFYING NATURAL LAWS?

Virginia's Population Shows 17.4 Increase

2-2-49
RICHMOND
In spite of economic, social and political repression, the increase in the colored population in Virginia outstripped that of the white during the year 1948, according to the annual report of the State Bureau of Vital Statistics issued here last week.

Total number of births in the State during 1948 was given by the bureau as 81,566 against a total of 28,909 deaths, a net population gain of 52,657. Reversing the usual trend the rate of increase in natural population was among colored citizens.

(Editor's Note: These figures do not take into account the number of colored children who are born "white" or whites who are born "colored" in families carrying racial tags contrary to that of their fathers.)

Births Increase by 363

According to the bureau's figures, colored births in the State last year totaled 20,998, an increase of 363 over last year, while the total deaths reported was 8,937 an increase of 49 over the year 1948. This gives the colored population approximately 25 per cent of the births and 31 per cent of the deaths.

(The colored population is estimated at about 24 per cent of the State's total.)

The bureau's figures reveal a 17.4 per cent increase per 1000 colored against an increase of 17.1 white births, the natural growth of the State's population showing an overall increase at 17.2 per 1000.

White births in the State during 1948 dropped from 64,597 in 1947 to 60,563 in 1948 for a loss of 4,029, while the number of white deaths decreased from 20,210 in 1947 to 19,971 for the year 1948. The State's overall birth rate in 1947 was the highest in 23 years.

342 Sets of Twins Born

A total of 942 sets of twins and seven of triplets were among the number of births reported, but no quadruplets were born in the State. The figures showed also

1089 males were born to each 1000 females, whites leading with a total of 1070 males to each 1000 females.

The ratio among colored citizens was 1028 males to each 1000 females.

2-2-49
independent news

Million and half more

Negroes ~~of African~~ Now in U. S.

Los Angeles Calif.
WASHINGTON — Negro popula-

tion of the United States has increased by one and a half million since the last census (of April, 1940), the Census Bureau said today. Eight times as many Negroes

2-2-49
The increase, of 1,594,000, was at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent, which is .4 percent over the white rate of growth.

The new figure of 14,460,000 is two years old, however. This was how the Negro population stood in July, 1947, says the Bureau, which says it requires two years in which to compile its figures.

One surprising aspect of the Census Department's report on what it calls the "nonwhite population" was the fact that the American Indian is reported as no longer "vanishing," is increasing, and as a matter of fact, showed the largest proportionate increase, 20.3 percent, of all groups. His population figure stands at 362,000.

35
Maternal Deaths Decline

The maternal mortality rate for 1948, lowest on record, showed a decline of 36 per cent among white mothers and 15 per cent among colored. The white rate

was 1.4 deaths per 1000 live births and the rate among colored was 3.3 per 1000 live births.

Heart disease, with 8,243 deaths, an all-time record, was the leading cause of death in Virginia in 1948 and intracranial lesions of vascular origin (blood vessels) was second with a total of 3,163 deaths. These and eight other leading causes accounted for 80 per cent of all deaths in the State.

While a decline in the number of deaths from pneumonia in the upper age brackets was noted in 1948, the number of polio deaths rose from 10 in 1947 to 30 in 1948. Declines were also recorded in the number of deaths from the following diseases:

Typhoid fever, paratyphoid meningitis, scarlet fever, diphtheria, dysentery, tuberculosis, whooping cough, syphilis, measles, influenza and lethargic encephalitis. Undulant fever, tularemia and typhus each tied last year's record with one death apiece.

According to the latest Census Department report a widespread re-distribution of the population in the U. S. is now taking place and there was an increase of about 5,263,000 or 37.9 per cent of the population who moved into these

three Pacific Western states: Washington, Oregon and California.

30,083 Negroes Born

In Alabama In 1947

2-2-49
The increase, of 1,594,000, was at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent, which is .4 percent over the white rate of growth.

Alabama Negro births were greater than all but three other states—North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

The total for the year was 30,083, slightly under figures for the three neighboring states, but more than all other states.

The four New England states reported combined Negro births of 3,613.

400,000 Afro-American More Living in Chicago

35
CHICAGO (NNPA)—Although the white population inside the Chicago city limits has remained virtually static since 1940, the 1950 census is expected to disclose an increase of nearly 42% in the city's colored population.

This was disclosed last Tuesday in a report from the community inventory of the University of Chicago and the bureau of the census.

Baltimore
In the Chicago metropolitan area, the inventory, a review of the 1950 census obtained by sampling 3,700 households, shows that the white population has increased 6% since 1940 while the colored population has increased 37%.

400,000 More in Chicago

The metropolitan area includes Cook, Lake, Kane, Will and Du Page Counties in Illinois and Lake County in Indiana.

According to the estimates, there are now 460,000 more colored persons living in the Chicago metropolitan area, with 400,000 of this number in Chicago.

Louis Wirth, acting director of the inventory, said the figures collected for the inventory indicate that Chicago's population now is 3,632,532, a gain of 235,724.

Map Shows Where Philadelphia Population Is Heaviest

Over Million Increase in

~~Black Population~~ Negro Population Reported P. 1 | S. 6 - 16 - 49: as 1940

By U. S. Census Since 1940 Washington, D. C. (NNPA)—The Negro population in the continental United States has increased by 35 percent since 1940. The Negro population in Philadelphia has increased by 35 percent since 1940.

Washington, D. C. (NNPA)—The Negro population in the continental United States has increased by approximately 1,594,000 since April, 1940, according to the Census Bureau.

There were 12,865,518 Negroes in the United States in 1940. This number has risen to about 14,460,000 in July, 1947, the Census Bureau revealed in Estimates of the Nonwhite Population of Continental United States, by Race: 1940 to 1947," made public last Saturday by J. C. Capt., director of the Census Bureau.

Yearly Increase

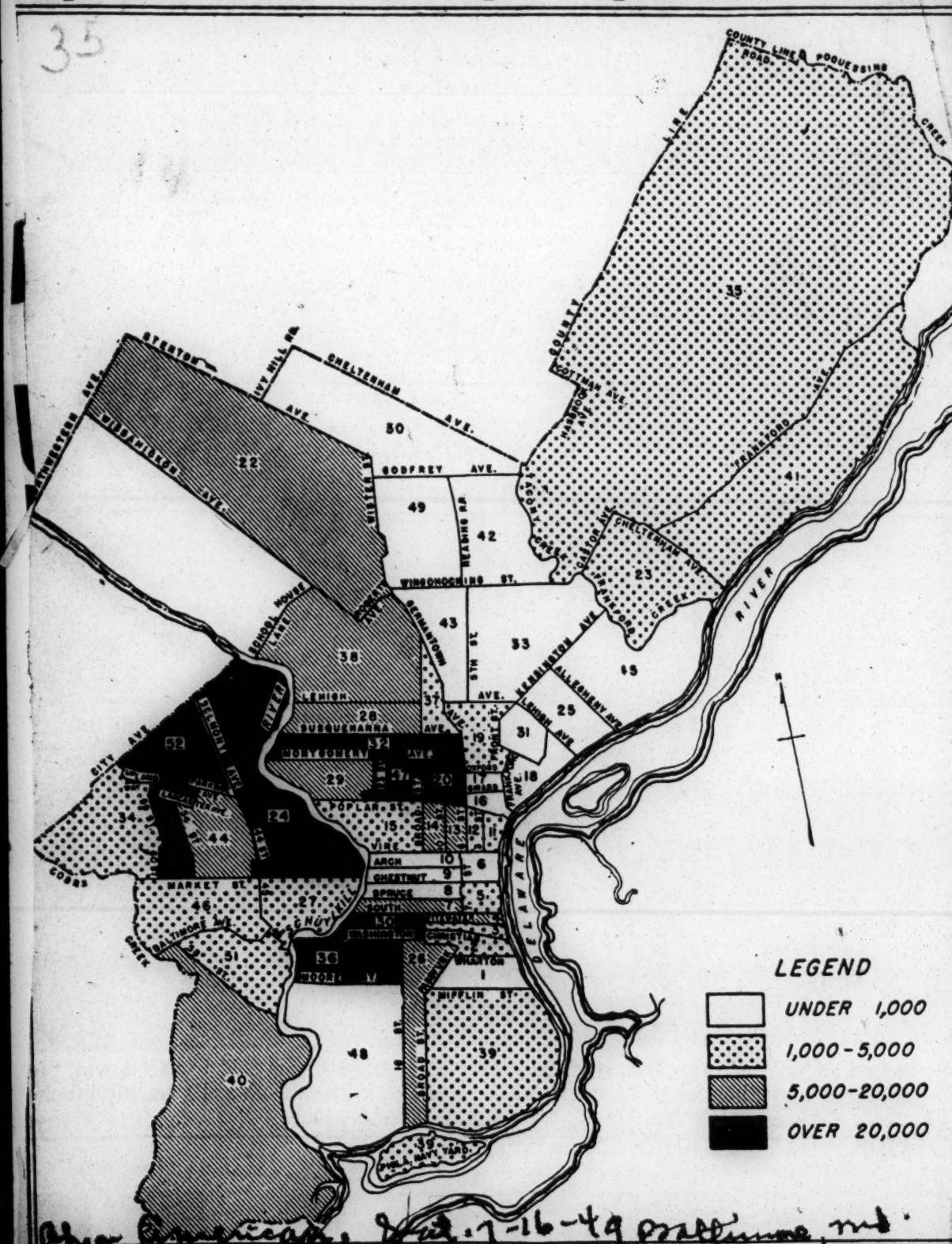
This 12.4 per cent increase in the Negro population over the seven and a quarter period was at an average annual rate of 1.6 per cent a year, while the average annual rate of growth for the white population was about 1.2 per cent a year.

According to the estimates, the nonwhite population as a whole, including American Indians, Japanese and Chinese, numbered about 15,139,000 in July, 1947, as compared with 13,454,405 in April, 1940, representing an increase of 1,685,000 persons, or 12.5 per cent, in the seven year period.

American Indians

The estimates show that American Indians increased from 333,969 in 1940 to about 402,000 in 1947, the Japanese increased from 126,947 in 1940 to about 131,000 in 1947, and Chinese increased from 77,504 in 1940 to about 87,000 in 1947.

Other nonwhites increased from 50,467 in 1940 to about 60,000 in 1947. Filipinos made up about 9 per cent of this group but also included were small numbers of East Indians, Koreans, Polynesians, and other Asiatics.



The above map shows the density by wards of the colored population in Philadelphia. It is based on the number of registered voters in 1948.

Emigration, Lower Death Rate and Higher Birth Rate Are Major Factors in Growth

(Reprinted from the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce News.)
The colored population of Philadelphia is growing at a considerably faster pace than the white.

This is creating an important new market and a new labor supply—both of which are subjects for considerable research by enterprising businessmen.

In 1900 the city was 4.8 per cent Negro; by 1940 the ratio had risen to 13 per cent; in 1946 it was 14.5 per cent and the 1948 figure is 15.4 per cent. These last two estimates based on records of permanent registration of voters.

PHILADELPHIA'S COLORED POPULATION BY WARDS

Ward	Census	Estimate	Increase	Color
			1940 to 1948	
1	451	475	24	
2	3,082	4,657	1,575	
3	2,559	3,437	878	
4	3,154	5,356	2,202	
5	759	1,935	1,176	
6	207	322	115	
7	8,195	11,606	3,411	
8	520	643	123	
9	21	80	59	
10	425	813	388	
11	686	1,360	674	
12	843	1,774	931	
13	3,846	8,220	4,374	
14	4,117	8,894	4,777	
15	3,793	4,869	1,076	
16	290	568	278	
17	161	213	52	
18	10	36	26	
19	803	1,136	333	
20	18,020	26,036	7,116	
21	818	890	72	
22	10,044	10,182	138	
23	1,354	1,828	474	
24	18,343	25,008	6,665	
25	450	576	126	
26	5,918	6,946	1,028	
27	3,004	3,290	286	
28	9,553	15,033	5,480	
29	8,798	12,159	3,361	
30	22,185	22,644	459	
31	1	18	17	
32	24,975	29,498	4,523	
33	132	117	15	
34	1,523	2,697	1,174	
35	1,203	1,614	411	
36	18,417	22,515	4,098	
37	1,550	3,072	1,522	
38	3,208	5,791	2,583	
39	1,790	1,951	161	
40	5,337	5,338	1	
41	1,890	1,126	- 761	
42	19	26		

Philadelphia has gained 76,000 and the white, 117,000—or by 30 per cent and 7 per cent respectively.

Colored population growth has been stimulated in part by emigration from the South and also in recent years by a sharp drop in the death rate, due to the miracle drugs, accompanied by continued high birth rate.

In 1948 the white death rate was 11 per 1,000, the colored 12 per 1,000; and the white birth

			30 are:
3	906	936	3,418
4	14,991	18,409	(1) Northern, west of Sixth St.
45	108	157	49 (2)
46	1,653	1,871	218 Wards 20, 32, and 47;
47	18,222	25,597	7,375 Western, north of Market St.
48	74	905	831 Wards 24 and 52; (3) Southern
49	687	483	—
50	257	84	204 Wards 24 and 52; (3) Southern
51	2,868	3,370	17,500 Southwest of South St., Ward
52	11,760	20,689	—
City ..	<u>250,880</u>	<u>327,250</u>	<u>2,928</u>
			17,000 in Wards
			76,370
			In these seven wards alone the
			number
			A majority of the city's colored population
			residents are concentrated in 17,000 or 52 per cent of the city.
			three areas relatively close to the total.
			central business district. These From 1948 to 1948

Census Reveals Memphis 35 world Population Increase

Memphis, Tenn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)

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Fri. 6-17-49
This 12.4 per cent increase in the Negro population over the seven and a quarter period was at an average annual rate of .16 per cent a year, while the average annual rate of growth for the white population was about 1.2 per cent a year.

According to the estimates, the nonwhite population as a whole, including American Indians, Japanese and Chinese, numbered about 15,139,000 in April, 1940, representing an increase of 1,685,000 persons, or 12.5 percent, in the seven-year period.

The estimates show that American Indians increased from 33,969 in 1940 to about 402,000 in 1947, the Japanese increased from 126,947 in 1940 to about 131,000 in 1947, and Chinese increased from 77,504 in 1940 to about 87,000 in 1947.

Other nonwhites increased from 50,487 in 1940 to about 60,000 in 1947. Filipinos made up about 90 percent of this group but also included were small numbers of East Indians, Koreans, Polynesians and other Asiatics.

Population Gains Noted In Chicago

CHICAGO (NNPA)—Although the white population inside the Chicago city limits has remained virtually static since 1940, the 1950 census is expected to disclose an increase of nearly 42 per cent in the city's colored population.

This was disclosed yesterday in a report from the community inventory of the University of Chicago and the bureau of the census.

In the Chicago metropolitan area the inventory, a preview of the 1950 census obtained by sampling 3,700 households, show that the white population has increased 6 per cent

since 1940 while the colored population has increased 37 per cent.

The metropolitan area includes Cook, Lake, Kane, Will and Du Page counties in Illinois and Lake County in Indiana.

According to the estimates, there are now 460,000 more colored persons living in the Chicago metropolitan area, with 400,000 of this number in Chicago.

Louis Wirth, acting director of the inventory, a preview of the 1950 census, indicated for the 35th inventory indicate that Chicago's population now is 3,632,532 a gain of 235,724.

CENSUS FACTS To Be Sifted By ELECTRIC 'BRAIN'

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, Nov. 5—New "almost human" electronic devices will be used to help interpret the 1950 census, officials of the census bureau revealed today.

The 1950 census, which gets underway next April, will be the greatest statistical effort in the history of the world.

The job of arranging statistics on population, housing, and farms, if done by hand, would require 40 years of labor by a force of 1,000 persons.

The fact that it will be done within the 1950 census period is due, in no small measure, to one machine which was demonstrated to reporters at the census bureau in Suitland, Md., recently.

Specifically Designed

The machine, known as an electronic statistical machine, is the latest thing in the mechanical brain line, and was designed specifically for the census bureau by the International Business Machines corporation. A battery of 30 of the machines will be working at Suitland next summer, processing the material collected by field enumerators.

This material will be transferred onto some 270,000,000 punch cards, one for each person and each dwelling unit, and more than eight for every farm in the country. The classifying, counting, and tabulating of these cards will continue until the spring of 1952. It is estimated the total operation will add up to the equivalent of running 10,

000,000,000 cards thru one machine.

Rented for \$450 a Month

The new IBM electronic wonder, rented to the census bureau for \$450 a month, is an improvement over other machines owned by the bureau, because it cuts down the number of processes thru which a group of cards must be run.

At the rate of 450 cards a minute, say IBM officials, it can classify, count, accumulate, and edit all at the same time. It has a capacity for counting up to 10,000 units in each of 60 different classifications, while it sorts the cards into predetermined groups. Totals for major classifications can be broken down simultaneously into smaller classifications. For instance, the total number of farms in a state can be counted at the same time they are broken down into as many as 60 size and ownership groups.

Among its other "almost human" qualities the electronic statistical machine is able to put the finger on any cards onto which has been punched by mistake any obviously improbable information. Such cards are not recorded with the rest, but are turned into a reject slot, where they can be corrected.

POPULATION 150,000,000

The Census Bureau estimates that there are now more than 150,000,000 of us. Those who have followed the Bureau's periodically published statistics will not be astonished, despite the decline in the birth rate which began to be noticed right after the Civil War. It was immigration that populated the country during the latter half of the nineteenth century. When laws were passed that reduced immigration to a trickle, the birth rate, which reached a low in 1936, would have resulted in a decline in population had it continued. But it did not continue. From 1936 to 1947 there was rapid increase. In other countries a similar reversal is reported—a result of the war.

Projections by Warren S. Thompson and Frank K. Whelpton, two well known authorities, show a considerable decline in the rate of population growth from 1940 to 1985, an actual decrease thereafter, and by 2000 a population of only 159,420,000. From what he wrote in the census report of 1947 Mr. Whelpton must now regard this estimate for 2000 as far too low. All projections will have to be considerably modified, in the light of the new trend in birth rates. But how? The period during which the birth rate increased is too short for long-time projections on the scale attempted by Thompson and Whelpton. Moreover the rising birth rate of the middle Nineteen Thirties paralleled the variable improvement in business. Then

came the war, and with it the expected increase in births. It may be that we are witnessing merely an upward fluctuation around the downward trend that began about 1868.

There is no question that the increasing urbanization and industrialization of the country have had something to do with the rapid attainment of a population which has surpassed 150,000,000. But prosperity is not the sole reason. In the Nineteen Twenties when the country was flush the birth rate was still falling. There is more to a rising birth rate than a spurt in industrial activity and high wages. Possibly the sense of security that comes with prolonged prosperity has a favorable effect. The progress made by medicine must also be considered, because it means more potential mothers and fathers than ever.

400,000 More Living in Chicago

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Louis Wirth, acting director of the inventory, said the figures collected for the inventory indicate that Chicago's population now is 3,632,532, a gain of 235,724.

Race Population In Chicago Soars 100,000 In Decade

out 11-12-49

CHICAGO, Ill.—Since 1940 census, the Negro population in Chicago has increased by 100,000, giving the city a present total of 338,000 Negroes, states the Metropolitan Planning and Housing Council, reporting the figures on Negro population after an 18 months study.

During the same period, the white population has not increased materially, a preview of the 1950 census taken by the Community Inventory of the University of Chicago and the United States Bureau of Censes shows.

The estimated white population of Chicago last May stood at 3,48,642 persons, about the same number as enumerated in the 1940 census.

EIGHT COMMUNITIES

This analysis shows that Chicago now has eight communities with 1 per cent or more of Negro households. The largest of these is on the South Side, a six-mile north-and-south belt. Two steps half mile wide are on the West Side. Four small colored neighborhoods are to be found on the South Side, and another on the near North Side.

During the period covered by the study, expansion of Negro residential areas was noted on the borders of large South Side neighborhoods and on the near North and near West Sides. The study showed a slight movement of Negroes into areas previously exclusively white.

Only 100 to Be Admitted From Each Colony Yearly

Baltimore Md. 33
July 12 1949
Powell, Marcantonio Lead Fight to Prevent
Exclusion; United Kingdom Has 66,000 Quota

WASHINGTON (NNPA)— The House last Tuesday passed a bill which, among other things, would restrict immigration from each of the British West Indian Islands to the United States to a quota of 100 a year.

An amendment, offered by Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) which would have allowed British West Indians to enter the United States under the British quota of nearly 66,000 a year, was defeated by a vote of 19 to 118.

A motion to recommit the bill to the House Judiciary Committee with instructions to except the British West Indies from the quota of 100 persons born in any one colony or dependent area also was defeated. The vote on that motion, offered by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N.Y.) was 39 to 336.

In the debate, Mr. Powell charged that the bill discriminated against the Western Hemisphere in order to bring about equality for the Eastern Hemisphere. However, Rep. Walter H. Judd (Rep., Minn.) insisted that the people of all colonies were being put on the same basis.

66,000 British Quota

Mr. Marcantonio pointed out that under the present law immigration from the British West Indies was chargeable to the annual British quota of 66,000 and that all a British West Indian needed to do was to meet health requirements and prove that he would not become a public charge.

Mr. Powell said it was not fair to take a colony like Jamaica with 1,500,000 people and another one with a population of 15,000, and give to each a quota of 100. He also predicted a wholesale desertion of West Indians from the Democratic Party if the clause is retained.

Mr. Marcantonio termed the bill "foul discrimination sold to the Congress with devious, sanguinous, and hypocritical double talk about equality," and charged, "If you are practically abolishing immigration from a country without reason."

GEORGE S.

SCHUYLER VIEWS and REVIEWS

The Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.

Number of U. S. Negro Expatriots Is Astonishingly Small

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. —The Editors)

TWO RECENT PIECES in Negro publications have given the impression that

a large number of Aframeicans have become so disgusted with life in the United States that they have settled abroad and want no more of the Land of the Free. Several individual cases are cited in evidence and much is made of the bitterness

and disgust of these sable expatriates whenever they think of this country.

These people are described as a grin and vengeful lot who delight in smearing their native land as caste-ridden and lynchocratic, although it is conceded that the only thing they really have abroad is freedom and the chance to meet cultured people, which

is admittedly a good deal. These articles lead one to draw the inference that we can gauge the dissatisfaction of the American Negro by the number who have gone abroad to live or are rushing to emigrate. If so, one can conclude only that 99 per cent of our Senegambians are singing "Hip, Hip, Hooray! I'm Livin' in the USA!"

* * *

THE FACT IS that, surprising as it may seem, the number of U. S. Negro expatriates is astonishingly small. One can travel the length and breadth of Europe, Asia, Africa, the South Seas, the Caribbean and Africa and I seriously doubt that one will find 1,000 colored American citizens who have waved the United States a permanent goodbye. With the increasing uproar about disenfranchisement, lynching, insult, segregation and discrimination, one would expect outgoing ships to be loaded to the gunwales with disgruntled and fed-up black brethren prepared to sacrifice everything for freedom, but this is simply not so. Moreover, it is a testament to the good sense of *Homo Africanus* who, like

the native white American, prefers to do his pioneering here where he has a good

chance of lifting his head above the mired mass. *The Courier Sat. 3-5-49*

* * *

DESPITE THE ABSENCE of the language difficulty one will find at most only a score or more American Negroes in all Great Britain, with perhaps an equal number in Mexico, Cuba and the other Caribbean areas, and even less in South America where a foreign language is necessary. In Europe Aframeicans are very few and far between, and in Africa and Asia they are scarcer. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

They have about the same freedom as the white people in those parts but this amounts to little unless one has economic opportunity. In England economic opportunity for Negroes is virtually nil, even for those born in the country, and jim-crowism is far from unknown as I painfully discovered. In the other countries of Europe one would expect otherwise; but although work permits are needed and are difficult these complaints are justified, all but a

few, what with masses of poor, impoverished and frequently unemployed white Americans are more concerned with battling the evils at home than fleeing to unknown evils abroad. Evidently they feel that a bird in the hand, even a Jim Crow, is better than a flock in the foreign bush. *Sat. 3-5-49*

I HAVE MET a number of Aframeican expatriates but all of them were holding their United States passports with steely grip, even though they had been away from the States for many years. Most of them were in trade or the professions, and therein lies a tip for others who have a mind to emigrate. If you are just another worker hunting for a job, stay in this country, even in Georgia and Mississippi, else you are destined for a rough and hungry time. *3-5-49 Sat.*

The prices of the things you are accustomed to having are as high as in this country, or higher, and the wages (if you can get a job) are one-third, one-fourth, one-fifth or lower than they are here. Also there is the big handicap of not being a Native Son. There is far more nepotism

and clannishness abroad than you will find at home, too. You cannot walk in and get a job because there happens to be a vacancy and you can adequately fill it. There is definitely prejudice and discrimination existant in all foreign countries, not against colored people *per se* but against all alien people. What else could be expected when tens of millions in other countries are exhausting every means to get to the United States and its comparatively lush living, to say nothing of its social and political stability? *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

* * *

THERE ARE greater opportunities for Negroes and whites in the United States than anywhere else in the world, economically, socially, educationally and culturally. It is not one country but several, and Negroes can find in it every kind of opportunity they seek. There are no threats of political revolution, little deeply encrusted tradition of centuries, no rigid caste lines (even the color caste line is not rigid and unvarying), and the best organized, most affluent and best educated group of colored people in the world, bar none, are here.

Every Aframeican enjoys going abroad for a surcease from the color line, but only a tiny number elects to stay there. From the complaints that are registered, work permits are needed and are difficult these complaints are justified, all but a

few, what with masses of poor, impoverished and frequently unemployed white Americans are more concerned with battling the evils at home

than fleeing to unknown evils abroad. Evidently they feel that a bird in the hand, even a Jim Crow, is better than a flock in the foreign bush. *Sat. 3-5-49*



George S. Schuyler

CAYTON
Pittsburgh
 Borough of Brooklyn
 Different From
 Pittsburgh So
 Are Its Negroes

By HORACE CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editors.)

35
 ABOUT three million people, *about 42*, live in Brooklyn. Strictly speaking one should not divide Brooklyn from New York as it is only one of the five boroughs. But Brooklyn is as different from Manhattan as Los Angeles is to San Francisco. The first time you begin to notice the difference is in the Manhattan stores. There clerks will say when you give them a Brooklyn address, "Oh! You live in Brooklyn, not New York. That sort of threw me at first having learned in geography classes that all New York was just one big city. But that is not the way it is.

Just as the general population differs between the boroughs so do Negroes. The best comparison to the Negro group of Brooklyn I know of is Philadelphia. Like that city, Brooklyn has for years had a tightly closed "society" which was supposed to be very hard to crash.

* * *

BROOKLYN HAS CHANGED somewhat since the war. Then thousands of Negro soldiers and sailors began to use the Fulton-Sumner Canteen. Under the impact of new people from all over the country and the general hysteria of the war, old class lines began to break down. Now it seems that Brooklyn is getting more and more like Manhattan. But there are still enough differences to hit the newcomer right between the eyes.

In the first place, Brooklyn is a more homely place. This city within a city has more social clubs than you can shake a stick at. People go out for entertainment in a big way, but most

of it is done in private homes. Then the whole tempo of life is slower. Perhaps this is tied up with the fact that so many people own their own homes in Brooklyn, and they are some mighty fine homes, too.

* * *

AND BROOKLYN IS a quiet place to live. Perhaps that is why so many Negro artists have moved there. Jacob Lawrence

one of America's great painters, lives up on Decatur Street. Richard Wright lived near Franklin Avenue for many years. Frank Yerby, of "Foxes of Harrow" fame, also lived in

this section for a while. Even Marian Anderson came over the river to get an operation, according to some proud boosters of Brooklyn, the largest borough of this metropolis.

Negroes constitute the largest single minority group in Brooklyn. But like many of our folk all over the country they don't seem to be able to get together politically. Chicago has them beat on this score as has Manhattan. In spite of their numbers Negroes have not been able to elect a single person to the city government (i.e., since the great migration) and only last year were they able to put Bertram Baker in the State Assembly. Judge Miles Paige and the aggressive Maude B. Richardson are local political luminaries who should be

Sun-1-9-49

Changes among the white and Negro populations were as follows:

Whites, from 2,015,583 to 2,369,-

971, a gain of 354,388 or 17.6 per cent; Negroes, from 662,190 to 693,-

728, an increase of 31,538 or 4.8 per cent.



Mr. Cayton

Thompson's July 1, 1947, estimates of populations of Virginia's large cities included:

Alexandria: Total 70,580; white,

Charlottesville: Total, 24,549; white, 19,981; Negro, 4,568.

Danville: Total, 37,332; white,

Fredericksburg: Total, 11,716; white, 9,386; Negro, 2,330.

Lynchburg: Total, 47,992; white,

Newport News: Total, 51,535; white, 33,554; Negro, 17,981.

Norfolk: Total, 189,709; white, 134,069; Negro, 55,640.

Petersburg: Total, 35,088; white,

Portsmouth: Total, 74,010; white, 47,370; Negro, 26,640.

Richmond: Total, 225,837; white,

Roanoke: Total 74,154; white,

30,521; Negro, 13,633.

8-2-49

* * *

ALL LARGE AMERICAN cities like heroes and Brooklyn no different; in fact it is more so. And when this place makes a hero of anyone they do the job right, regardless of color.

Lena Horne who used to live on St. Felix was given an official day and the people loved her. Don't mention Jackie Robinson if you don't want to stop traffic. I went to a library to hear him speak on Negro History Week and the white cops nearly pushed the young children out of the picture to see Jackie. I'm not saying there isn't prejudice in Brooklyn, but when it comes to their own heroes, local pride

which is the better place for Negroes to live, New York or Brooklyn? It strikes me that

there is no better. It's according

to what one wants to do and

how one wants to live. They are

just two different cities and the

Negro population in each differs

stick at. People go out for enter-

tainment in a big way, but most

Personally I love them both.

8-2-49

* * *

White Population

~~Fastest in East~~

Shows 14.4 Pct.

Gain in Virginia

Washington

Richmond, Va., Jan. 8 (P).—

Virginia's white population is increasing much more rapidly than

the Negro, a seven-year survey released today by the University of

Virginia shows.

Prepared by Lorin A. Thompson

son, director of the university's

bureau of population and economic

research, the survey notes an over-

all population increase, white and

Negro, of 14.4 per cent from 1940

to July 1, 1947.